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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/615,345	07/07/2003	Jack I. J'maev	JJ-036-US	8700
54556	7590	04/06/2007	EXAMINER	
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT			FISHER, MICHAEL J	
JACK IVAN J'MAEV			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
14175 TELEPHONE AVE.			3629	
SUITE L				
CHINO, CA 91710				
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		04/06/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/615,345	J'MAEV, JACK I.
	Examiner Michael J. Fisher	Art Unit 3629

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 January 2007.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 40-50 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 40-50 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 40-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US PAT 6,611,201 to Bishop in view of US PAT 6,611,755 to Coffee et al. (Coffee).

As to claims 40,45, Bishop discloses sending recall notice signals to multiple groups of targets comprising storing a product identifier in each of the receivers (col 16, lines 16-19), transmitting a recall notice to multiple groups of products (model, col 16, line 15-20), sensing the recall notice (col 16, lines 16-19), selectively responding to the recall notice only if the notice includes a product identifier (model or VIN, as discussed). There would be a "group" of receivers in the "group" of vehicles as Bishop does not teach only one vehicle but a plurality.

Bishop does not, however, teach sending and receiving signals only during time slots.

Coffee teaches a system for fleet management (title) in which signals are transmitted to vehicles via a wireless network (fig 1) during a series of time slots (abstract, lines 17-22). The receivers would inherently not respond if the signal is not in the time slot.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system as taught by Bishop with the time-slot transmission as taught by Coffee as Coffee teaches this as a good way to send information to mobile assets.

As to claim 41, Bishop teaches storing in memory that a recall signal notice has been received (col 16, lines 42-45).

As to claim 42, Bishop does not teach storing the date in memory. Bishop does, however, teach storing the data in order to resolve disputes (col 16, lines 42-44). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system as taught by Bishop and modified by Coffee to store the date when the signal was received in order to better resolve a dispute. For instance, a sender could claim that the signal was sent out on a particular date while the vehicle owner could claim that it was received later. Saving the date would resolve that dispute.

As to claim 43, Coffee further discloses periodic time slots (fig 9).

As to claims 44,46,47, the time slots would inherently be selected.

As to claims 48,49 and 50, choosing which time slots for which vehicles would be a matter of obvious design choice and therefore, would not be patentably distinct.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 1/5/07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. In response to applicant's arguments that Coffee uses time slots for a different reason, a recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. The Coffee reference is used to show that periodic transmission periods are very well known in the art, that of sending signals. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., no power source needed) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Once again, the examiner disagrees that Bishop only triggers relays, this has been discussed previously in relation to the instant application and other, related applications and will not be mentioned again in this case. Applicant further argues a different embodiment than that used and as such, the arguments are unpersuasive. The examiner agrees that time slots for unlocking doors only at certain intervals would not necessarily be an obvious modification (from a customer service standpoint), however, the embodiment relied upon is that which is a recall-notice-sending embodiment, as discussed. The examiner notes that applicant has continued to

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argue against the Parillo reference even though it has not been included in the last rejection. Once again, the examiner does not dispute that the instant invention is useful or wanted, but that it is not novel.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

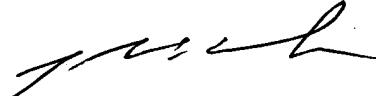
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael J. Fisher whose telephone number is 571-272-6804. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Fri. 7:30am-5:00pm alt Fri. off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Weiss can be reached on 571-272-6812. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

MF
3/19/07


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